THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN CONTEMPT.

From the Pittaburg United Presbyterian (Presby.)

It is the misfortune of the temperance cause to fall into the hands of men and women who bring it into contempt. So largely is this true that, in the minds of many discreet persons, temperance work and rudeness, mixed with sensationalism and extravagance, are one and the same, and they turn away from it in disgust. They are, perhaps, too easily discouraged. But, manifestly, one main effort in all that is done to reform those who drink, and to arrest the progress of the vice of drinking, ought to be to get the work out of the hands of the charlatans who so often take it up as their own, and to keep it noder such control as shall save it from perversion and prostutation. If this is hard to do, it is yet worth the effort.

CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS RECOMING SECULARIZED.

prostitution. If this is hard to do, it is yet worth the effort.

CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS EECOMING SECULARIZED. From the New-York Churchman (Prot. Spine.)

The observance of Christian anniversaries seems to show an increasing growth of secularism in various parts of the country, and noticeably in New-England. Churchmen, no doubt, have enough to accuse themselves of, but it cannot be charged that, in their hands, the great festivals of Christianity are deliberately and systematically emptied of their significance. There has been too great a going back in Congregational circles, wherever they exist, whether in New-England or at the West. This backward movement commenced at an early period; and the second Governor of Plymouth Colony, in referring to the change, speaks mournfully of the first love of the Leyden Church, and of the days when "we used to have the Lord's Supper every Sabbath." It would seem, therefore, as though a special duty devolved upon churchmen, for the times call them more and more to show to the people of this land exactly what such days as Christmas actually mean.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

From The New-York Christian Intelligencer (Beformed.)
A petition is in circulation, so it is said, and relectiving signatures, in which the Government is called upon to appoint Romish priests to chaplainties in the Army and Navy. The majority of the soidiers and sailors of the United States are said to be Papists, and the claim is made that they ought to be allowed to select chaplains of their own faith. What are the Army and Navy f The police of the Nation. The right arm of the Government, by which it maintains its authority. The Army and Navy should have one master, the Government of the United States, and to that master should render implicit unhesitating unquestioning obedience. What are Romish priests? The sworn servants of a foreign power, which claims to-day, as it has always, to have supreme authority over all governments. If the people of the United States wish to hand over the Army and Navy to the Pope of Rome then let them give the chaplaincies to intriguing Romish priests.

Romish priests.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

Prom The Jewish Messenger (Jewish.)

We Jews are sailing into an open sea. The old const line is gradually disappearing from view. Exultant in the modern atmosphere, we greet with Joy each bracing breeze, let it waft us never so far from port. We are proud of newly-acquired freedom, and inspect with curious delight the modern tests and appliances. The pet words of science and philosophy we repeat with unrestrained glee; the names of modern masters are heard by us with cosmopolitan pride. It does seem as if here in America a period is approaching like that in Spain, when the ethics of the Arabic philosophers had their coterie of admirers, and Jewish thinkers like Maimonides, and Gersonides showed such intense excitement in theological circles. Even then our people were breasting a broady er current than that with which their fathers had wrestled, experiencing ideas to which the latter had been strangers. Science and religion, Aristotle and Moses, were then the opposing cries. And advanced thinkers were already breathing an atmosphere far, far removed from the Palestinian, and extending their range of view from Sinai, Jerusalem find Tiberias to the all-embracing religion of humanity.

THE CASE OF FATHER HAYES.

ELECTION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC DIRECTOR OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN-MR. HOGUET'S POSITION.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Direct-

manner in which the case of the complaint against a young member of his household was initiated. You will no doubt acree with me that it is deplorable that so much painful acriety and needless disrespect should have accrued to Vicar-General Freston, who had devoted so much of his time, of his talents and of his fostering care to the work of the society; he surely should not have been the victim of its inconsiderate zeal.

In view of these appreciations I know you will excuse my not at once accepting the distinct of your society, and I trust you will realize the propriety of some action on your part, rendering possible the occupancy by a Catholic of a seat at your board. With assurance of personal regard, I remain respectfully yours, Henry L. Hoguer, President.

The New York Catholic Protectory Office. No. 33 Warrender, or. Church. New York, Dec. 13, 1879.

HENRY L. HOGUEY, esq.:

DEAR SIR: The uniter of the complaint made in May list against the Rev. Father Hayes, and on which he was tried and acquirted, alided to in your letter of the 13th inst., transpired during the incumbency of my predecessor in office, and at a time when I had no active connection with the work of this society. Indeed, until quite recently I was not informed of the facts in the case; and now that he has passed away, it would be indellente for me to criticise a course pursued under his direction, even though it should seem to me to have been heavy and inconsiderate. I deeply regret that anything should have occurred to interrupt the very friendly feeling manifested in the society at its neeption by persons of your religious faith, and especially by the Very Reverend Vicar-General Preston, for whom I entertain great respect. I am confident that in the future there will be no occasion for any just cause of complaint; and to this end I am sure that your presence in the law of the proper endience in the institution which, it was not inference in the board of Directors would restore the confidence in the institution which, from your statement,

Washington Letter to The Indianapolis Journal.

During the late unpleasantness in the camp of the New-York Democracy we heard a great deal about ex-Mayor Ely, or Smith Ely, the Irlend of Kelly. I heard a little reminiscence of him the other day, from an old Congressman who sat mear him when he was in the House. One day Ely began to talk about members paying dearly for their elections. He pointed back of him to a member from the Poughteepase district of New-York, who, he said, had paid \$100,000 for his election. He was rich and wanted to go to Congress, so he just bought every Republican newspaper of any indiance in the district. When the election came on those papers said nothing deregatory to him, and pitched into the Republican candidate heavily, pretending to boit the numination. The result was that the man came to Congress. Ely said: "It was rather strange how I came to run for Congress. One day I met John Kelly, and he said, 'Ely, how would you like to go to Congress I' I said, 'Ou, I don't know. I never thought about it."

"Well, think about it and let me know what you conclude."

"I thought about it for a week or so, and met Kelly

"Well, think about it and let me know what you conclude."
I thought about it for a week or so, and met Kelly again. He said:
"What conclusion did you come to about that matter?"
"Why, I guess I would rather like to go if it won't cost me too much, I said.
"Well, how much do you want to give? said Kelly.
"I thought! would get off with about \$5,000," I said.
"On no, that won't do. You must give us \$10,000. Think it over again and see if you want to go \$10,000 worth."

Think it over again and see if you want to go \$10,000. Worth."

"Well, I shought another weel, and told Kelly I would give \$7,000, but I dudn't watch any trouble about it. He agreed to it, and I handed him my check for \$7,000 and then went up the river. When the time for the convention came around I was nominated and was elected."

"I once saw Ely out his hand in his pocket and take out a handful of diamonds," said my friend, the Congressman. I said to him, "Ely, what are you doing with so many diamonds is your packets!

"They were mostly small once, but there were some fine once among them.

"He smiled and said, "I have had \$100,000 in diamonds. It was during the war. I had saved up a right comfortable little stake, and when greenbacks began going down, down, down, I began to get scared, and I wanted my money in something handy and saic that I could carry about my person. So I bought diamonds, and intended, when the Government went under, to skin across the ocean and live quietly in some pleasant place over there. These are a lew I and left and have never cared to sell."

Jersey justice is not always dealt out with characters, de consistency, if we may draw our deductions from the recent charge of an Hiberreian dimenses of law to the jury. He said: "Gintlemen of the jury, accardin' to said bor and the twidence, the case anon-go to the will mint; but, accardin' to equity, I give the plantal "-fluckensack Republican.

slip 1. kent 2 together, draw the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, repeat from , end the row with knit 1; fourth row, purl knitting; fifth row, like third row; sixth row, purl knitting; seventh row, purl knitting; eighth row, plain knitting; minth row, like third row; tenth row, purl knitting; eleventh row, like third row; twelfth row, purl; thirteenth row, purl; fourteenth row, pain knitting; fifteenth row, plain knitting; seventeenth row, slip 1, make 1; purl 2 together 12 times. In this row you pass a ribbon for the hand, Eighteenth row, parl knitting; nineteenth row, plain knitting; twentieth row, plain knitting; twenty-first row, plain knitting; twenty-first row, in every fourth row increasing one stitch and after the first stitch. In the fifty-first row, cast off six, continue the work; in the next row, cast off two stitches at the beginning, and do this every row until you have worked sixty-one rows; cast off the remainder; sew up the sleeve and seam it into the armhole, run a ribbon in round the throat, and finish with a bow of ribbon.

THE SCRAP-BAG.

AFGHAN FOR BABY-CARRIAGE .-- A correspondent asks for directions for making an Afghan or couvrette for a baby-carriage, and herewith is accordingly presented a very pretty and easy pattern which will serve admirably for this purpose, or as a cover for a child's cradle. It is worked with Saxony wool in alternate squares of white and blue; other colors may, of course, be chosen to suit blue; other colors may, of course, be chosen to suit individual taste. The stitch is crochet tricotée, or what is popularly called "Afghan stitch." Make a chain of 14 stitches with white Saxony wool, making 13 loops of tricotée, work on it 13 rows of white; then take the blue wool, and continue, working 13 rows; then take the white again, working thus in alternate squares until the required length as reached. The next stripe begins with blue wool and is worked in alternate squares in the same way. The stripes are joined together by a row of chain stitch, in either white or blue; a white square must always be next to the blue ones and vice versa. In the centre of each square may be embroidered in blue or gold silk any pretty flower or figure the worker likes; some patterns for these will be given next week, when another Afghan pattern will appear. The convectie is to be finished with a fringe which is crecheted thus—1st row; With white wool, 1 sc, (single crochet) '7 chain, miss 2 loops, 1 sc on the next loop, repeat from all round. 2d row: 1 sc on the 4th loop of the first 7 ch., 7 chain, 1 sc on the 4th of the next 7 ch. of the preceding row; continue all round; this row is worked with blue wool. Next cut the two wools in lengths of 9 inches, and loop 6 strands into the centre of each 7 ch. of the 24 row, putting the blue and the white in the alternate chains. Saxony wools in lengths of 9 inches, and loop 6 strands into the centre of each 7 ch. of the 24 row, putting the blue and the white in the alternate chains. Saxony wools in lengths of 9 inches, and loop 6 strands into the centre of each 7 ch. of the 24 row, putting the blue and the white in the alternate chains. Saxony wools in lengths of 9 inches, and loop 6 strands into the centre of each 7 ch. of the 24 row, putting the blue wool, excellent for these Afghans as it washes well, especially if bran is used instead of scap. individual taste. The stitch is crochet tricotée, or

FILLING UPPER NEW-YORK.

EFFECTS OF RAPID TRANSIT FACILITIES. RAPID BUILDING UP OF THE FAST SHEE-SLOWER PROGRESS WEST OF CENTRAL PARK-NEW STRUC-

PROGRESS WEST OF CENTRAL PARK—NEW STRUCTUPES ABOVE THE HARLEM.

The extension of the West Side Elevated
Railroad to One-hundred-and-flaty-flith-st., and the proiest of building an extension of the Second or Third-ave.
Has through the annexed perion of Westchester
County, known as the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth
Wards, have given rise to the question: Why cunnot
small houses be built on the upper end of the island
suitable for one family? It is well known that in the
suburbs of fonden there is a vast number of small
houses, occupied by the mindle and working classes,
within half an hour's ride of the heart of the city.
These have been erected by capitalists, and they pay a
fair interest or, the outlay. The demand for them is
constantly increasing, and as a consequence miles of
new houses are erected every year.

constantly increasing, and as a consequence miles of new houses are crocted every year.

When the panie of 1873 came, it found a large number of buildings in course of construction in, the upper part of the city, most of them in the vicinity of Central Park. Most of these were expensively constructed, and would require that a rental of from \$2.500 to \$6,000 be charged to return a fair interest on the outlay. Many of these houses have been untenanted a good part of the time, or have been rented for sums very much because they were expected to beaus. Within the last low what they were expected to bring. Within the last year there has been an improvement in rentals in that part of the city. One year ago building materials were cheaper than for twenty years before, and the wages of carpenters and masons were lower than at any time since the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. The re-sult was a steady increase in building. That portion of and was a steady increase in building. That portion of the city lying below and on the east side of the Central Park has been in good part built up. But most of the houses in those quarters rent for sums beyond the reach of persons of moderate means. The records of the Building Department show that there has been a great increase in building during the present year. For 1878 there were plans and one of the present year. there were plans and specifications submitted for the erection of 1,536 new buildings, to cost \$14.271,400, while for 1879 there were plans for 1,890 buildings, to

cost \$20,754,312, an increase of \$6,482,832.

As illustrating the character of the buildings which As illustrating the engracter of the buildings which are being erected in the upper part of the city the following records from the Building Department are of securing health at home. First he would put interest: In the Twelith Ward, comprising that portion of the city north of E ghty-sixth at, and below the Har of the city north of E.gaty sixth at and below the Bar-lem River, plans and specifications have been submit-ted from January 1 to September 30 as tollows; 229 first-class dwellings, to cost \$1,716,000; 135 second-class dwellings, \$446,500; 37 flats, \$276,700; 65 tene-

ted from January 1 to september 30 as tollows; 229 first-class dwellings, 5446,500; 37 flats, 5276,700; 65 tenements, \$335,750; 6 inctaries, \$29,600; 2 school-houses, \$25,500; 4 public buildings, \$193,000; 43 other buildings, \$193,000; 43 other buildings, \$193,000; 43 other buildings, \$193,000; 4 other buildings, \$193,000; 4 public buildings, \$193,000; 4 public buildings from Forty-second to Eughty-sixth-sts. More than one-bair of all the buildings in course of erection are brownstone fronts. Of these 255 have been erected or are under way, at a cost of \$5,374,560; 26 second-class dwellings, \$121,800; 8 flats, \$1,161,500; 127 tenements, \$1,123,400; 8 factories, \$174,900; 2 school-houses, \$90,000; 4 public buildings, \$40,450; and 22 other buildings of various kinds, \$132,100.

In the Twenty-second Ward there have been erected, or are under way, 50 first-class dweldings, to cost \$5,75,500; 21 second class dweldings, \$71,950; 21 flats, \$481,000; 14 tenements, \$141,500; 8 factories, \$53,100; 17 other buildings, \$99,387.

The East Side has far outstripped the West Side in the extent of the buildings done. Third-ave, is built up almost solidly his entire length. The territory lying between that avenue and the East River is rapidly being covered with dwellings and manufactories. The Harlem Fiats have been graded and paved, and rows of houses are springing up along the avenues and cross streets, which now appear in the region that was formerly a tract of low land, marsh and pond. Until recently there was a large open space lying between Seventy-third-st, and Yorkville, and another retween Yorkville and Harlem. These are now almost obliterated. The rapid growth of the East Side is due almost entirely to the faellities for reaching it. The street-cars were slow, it is true, but Harlem was only forty minutes distant from Pock-slip by means of the Harlem and Morrisanta boats, and by the Fourth Avenue Horse Cars and by steam from Forty-second-st, it was about one hour from the City Hall.

There are two reasons why the West

There are not wanting indications that the West Side is about to undergo a change for the better. The exten-sion of the West Side Elevated Railroad to One-hundredand-fifty-fifth-st. has placed the West Side on a par with the East Side, so far as the means of reaching the lower part of the city quickly and comfortably are concerned. part of the city quickly and comfortably are concerned.

Some outleting has been done on the West Side, and it is
expected that, with the opening of Spring, there will be
a large amount of building on the more favorable localities. John Jacob Astor has recently had crected in Forty-fifth st., west of Eighth-ave.. five first-class dwellings, to cost \$10,000 each, and five more in One hundred and twenty-math-st, west of Fifth-ave, to cost

dwellings, to cost \$10,000 each, and five more in Onehundred-and-twenty-minth-st, west of Fifth-ave, to cost
\$12,000 each.

The plans and specifications submitted to the Building
Department for the erection of buildings in the Twentysecond Ward since January I show that there has been
considerable building on the West Side. They comprise
plans for 50 first-class dwellings, to cost \$375,500; 21
second-class dwellings, \$71,950; 21 fats, \$481,000; 14
tenements, \$141,500; 8 factories, \$53,100, and 17 other
buildings, \$99,357.

From Sixty-second-st. to King's Bridge there is a vast
tract with comparatively few buildings of any kind. The
coming fear will demonstrate whether or not the propcrity owners will await the siew growth of the city
which will warrant them in putting up brown-stone
fronts, or whether they will be content to put up smaller
and less expensive houses, with moderate rentals,
which will be occupied at once.

Philadelphia has many thousand houses in its suburbs
owned and occupied by cierks and artisans. There is no
reason, real estate owners and builders say, why, with
the completion of the cavated railroad on the West
Side and the extension of the East Side lines into the
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, the same opportunity should not be afforded these classes here.

Thus far this year there has been more building in the
Twenty third and Twenty-fourth Wards, especially in
the former, than at any other time since 1872. Plans
have been submitted for 19 forst-class dwellings, to cost
\$101,100: 34 second-class dwellings, to nost \$121,800;
in the Twenty-third ward.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

Lizards and Fire.—A correspondent of Nature, writing from Jamaica, relates some interesting observations as to the apparent fascination of fire upon lizards. He says: "Last August, while superintending the burning of some dry bush in my pasture, I was surprised to see a ground lizard (Lacerta agilis) run up to the flames and stop on a bed of hot ashes. My little son who was with me endeavored to turn it aside with a stick, but on his trying to do so, it darted into the fire and was soon consumed. This I thought at the time accidental, but later in the day we returned to the same spot, and in a few minutes a larger lizard of the same species deliberately ran up to a burning bush; it paused on the warm ashes, wagging its tail to and fro, apparently enjoying the heat, when all of a sudden it darted into the flames, and like the first one was instantly a willing holocaust. apparently enjoying the heat, when all of a sudden it darted into the flames, and like the first one was instantly a willing holocaust. I turned to the negro, who was burning the bush, for explanation, but like most of his race he accepted the fact as a matter of course, remarking 'lizard seem to love fire.' My idea went back to the legends of the salamander. The story of the French consul at Rhodes (M. Pothonier), who one day found his cook in a terrible fright, thinking the 'devil was in the fire,' and when he looked into the bright flames, saw there a little animal with open mouth and palpitating throat, and on trying to secure it with the tongs, it ran into a heap of hot ashes. He secured it and gave it to Buffon, who found it to be a small lizard, whose feet and a portion of the body were half roasted. M. Pothonier first thought it was incombustible, having remained in the fire three minutes, but imagined that it might have been brought in with the fuel. Nicander, Dioscorides and Pliny all allude to the fire-proof qualities of the 'salamandra.' Aristotle speaks of the salamandra's power of extinguishing fire with the copious secretion of saliva which it has the power of ejecting into the flames. As far as my own observation goes, all hizards have the power of ejecting saliva. The negroes have a dread of the croaking lizard's (Gecko) 'spitting' at them. I do not believe that any Jamaica hizard has poisonous saliva, but that the saliva is deleterrous I am quite sure. That cats get 'fits' from cating lizards is a well accepted fact; poisonous sarva, but that the sarva is deleterious I am quite sure. That cats get 'fits' from eating fizards is a well accepted fact; their hair falls out, and they become sick and droop, confirming the belief in the depilatory properties of the salamander's saliva."

CAN EARTHQUAKES BE PREDICTED ?—M. Delauney, the French astronomer, believes he has established a connection between earthquakes and the position of the two great planets, Jupiter and Saturn. Taking for data M. Alexis Perrey's earthquake tables from 1750 to 1842, and noting the maxima of the curve obtained, M. Delauney finds a first group of maxima commencing in 1759, and having a period of about 12 years, a second commencing in 1756, also with a period of 12 years, and a third and fourth group, commencing in 1756 and 1773 respectively, and each having a period of 28 years. Now the epochs of maxima of the first and second groups coincide with the epochs when Jupiter attains his mean longitudes of 265° and 135°, while the epochs CAN EARTHQUAKES BE PREDICTED 9-M. with the epochs when Jupiter attains his mean longitudes of 265° and 135°, while the epochs of maxima of the third and fourth groups correspond to the times when Saturn is found at the same two longitudes. Thus earthquakes seem to pass through a maximum when Jupiter and Saturn are in the neighborhood of the mean longitudes 265° and 135°. M. Delauney further thinks this influence is due to passages of these two planets through cosmic streams of meteors. He gives an approximate table further thinks this influence is due to passages of these two planets through cosmic streams of meteors. He gives an approximate table of future earthquakes, indicating particularly the years 1886, 1891, 1898, 1900, 1912, 1919, 1927, and 1930, as having numerous earthquakes.—Among recent earthquakes the most noticeable were those in Hungary. These seem to have been coupled with phenomena of a remarkable nature. The large island in the Danube near Old Moldowa was completely cleft in two by one of the shocks. From the chasm thus formed a gigantic column of water shot forth partly flooding the island. On October 18 the giant fountain suddenly ceased to flow, but numerous funcies laped craters had formed from which black sand and clay were ejected. Near Weisskirchen the old tuns of the Castle Goluback have failen in completely, and in the vicinity several caves have been rendered maccessible. These caves were the breeding places of the dreaded Kolumbac mosquitoes, and if this insect is thus externihinted the earthquake may, with all the damage it did, have yet been of some use. A violent earthquake is reported from Iceland. It occurred on September 24 last and is ascribed to volcanic eruptions in the Krisuvik Mountains, a locality where eruptions have not been known within the memory of the present generation. where eruptions have not been known within the memory of the present generation.

HEALTHY HOMES .- In an address before the sanight. Whether your name be large or small, give it light. Not only was the mind saddened in a home that was not flushed with light, but sanlight was of itself directly useful to health. The practice of placing sick people in dark and closely-curtained rooms was alike pernicious to body and spirit; and, moreover, he had found by experiment that moreover, he had found by experiment that certain organic poisons analogous to the poisons which propagate epidemic and contagious diseases were rendered innocuous by exposure to right. If it were good to make all possible use of sunlight, it was good equally to make as little use as possible of artificial right. Artificial lights, so far, had been sources of waste, not only of the material out of which they were made, but of the air on which they burned. In the air of the closed room file present commonly-used lamps, candles and present commonly-used lamps, candles and gaslights robbed the air of a part of its vital present commonly-used lamps, candles and gaslights robbed the air of a part of its vital constituent, and supplied in return products really injurious to life. Gaslight was in this respect most hurtful, but the others were bad when long kept burning in one confined space. The fewer hours after dark that were spent in artificial light the better, and this suggested, of itself, that within reasonable limits the sooner we went to rest after dark the better. It was of the greatest importance in a healthy home to let every person have a separate bed, and the ciothes should be light and warm. As the bedroom was the room in which one-third at least of the whole life was passed, that ought to be the room on which most trouble after health should be soo planned that never less than 400 cubic feet of space should be given to each occupant, however good the ventilation might be. The walls should be colored with distemper or with paint, that, like the silicate paint, could be washed three or four times a year. The windows should have nothing more than a blind and a half muslin curtain. The floors should have carpets only round the beds, without valances from the beds. The furniture should be as simple and as scanty as was possible, the chairs free of all stuffings or covers out valances from the beds. The furniture should be as simple and as scanty as was possible, the chairs free of all stuffings or covers that could hold dust. Of all things, again, the room should be kept clear of vestments not in use. From time to time a fire should be made in every bedroom, that a free current of atmospheric air might sweep through it from open doors and windows. Dry scrubbing was by far the best mode of cleansing the floor. An equal temperature of about 60° F, should be maintained, as far as possible, throughout the house, a free access of air, and,

throughout the house, a free access of air, and, above all, dry air. African Exploration.—Lieutenant Cambier, the chief of the first expedition sent to Africa by the International African Association (founded by King Leopold, of Belgrim), recently arrived at Karema, on the western shore of Lake Tanganyika. He has obtained from Massi-Kammba, who governs that region in the name of Kapouti, king of Fipa, a piece of land, where the first station will be formed. It was Stanley who designated this place as suitable for the colony now to be founded. Karema is situated in the angle of a quiet bay, and the Vounfipas, who inhabit that coast, seem to be peaceful negroes, and amenable to reason. M. Cambier reached Karema alone. It is known how disastrous an experience this expedition has had. Of the seven white travellers (including four heutenants, two dectors AFRICAN EXPLORATION .- Lieutenant Cambay, and the Vouafipas, who inhabit that coast, seem to be peaceful negroes, and amenable to reason. M. Cambier reached Karema alone. It is known how disastrous an experience this expedition has had. Of the seven white travellers (including four heutenants, two doctors and a naturalist), three died, one had to return to Europe to avoid the same fate, and two, alarmed at the difficulties ahead, retired from their engagements. M. Cambier, undiscounted by these deaths and desertions, the trachery of Mirambo or the ill will of the Arabs, pushed on and reached his object. A second expedition is en route to join him, headed by Captain Popelin, who is accompanied by Dr. Vandenheuven. These have also had a

cruei experience in the African climate. They have been recovering from fever at Inpwapwa, and the chiefs of the two expeditions are in communication. Good accounts are given of the Indian elephants used in the second expedition. They have perfectly resisted all fatigues and privations, continuing sometimes forty-two hours without water, and thirty-one hours without cating, and marching twenty-seven and a half hours loaded with more than 500 kilograms each.

A New Gaseous Nebula.—The Rev. T. W. Webb, a well-known English astronomer announced on November 29 the discovery of a new gaseous nebula. "On the night of November 14." he says, "while sweeping in the constellation Cygnus with a low power on my 9.38 m. silvered speculum by With, I perceived an object resembling, but not quite identical with, a bluish 9 magnitude star. The use of higher magnifiers at once detected the existence of an ill-defined bright disc, subtending about 4", and surrounded perhaps with a slight amount of glow. It has since been identified at other observatories as No. 4,004 in Argelander, 41, the place for 1880 being R. A., 21h. 2m. 31s.; D., 41° 45.3°. Through the kindness of Dr. Copeland, by whom it has been carefully examined under the greatest instrumental advantages at Lord Lindsay's observatory at Dunecht, North Britain, I am enabled to add the following interesting particulars. It is not circular, and has a sharp nucleus near the north-preceding edge, with a faint effusion of light in the opposite direction. Three very measurable bright lines were found in a powerful spectroscope, of which the positions, as given by the two sets of measures, were respectively 500.1, 495.7, 487.0, and 500.1, 495.6, 486.0. When these values are compared with those deduced by D'Arrest from the results of several observers of known objects of this nature—500.4 495.7, 486.1—there can be no remaining doubt that the object in question is of the very interesting and mysterious class termed planetary, or, more correctly, gaseous nebulæ. Dr. Copeland assigns 8, 5 and 1 as the approximate intensities of these lines, reckoning from the least refrangible direction. It can occasion no surprise that uts true character should have escaped the piercing and practised gaze of Argelander, as it would require a much larger instrument than that which he employed to give any intimation of its nature. THE TRAPEZIUM OF ORION. - One of the most

THE TRAPEZIUM OF ORION.—One of the most wonderful of celestial objects, even in a small telescope is the great nebula of Orion, which may be detected by the naked eye as a haze or mist surrounding the middle star (theta) in the sword of Orion. In telescopes of moderate power this middle star is seen to be comate power this middle star is seen to be composed of four comparatively bright stars, which are so placed as to form an irregular figure known as the "trapezium of Orion." On November 11, 1826, the Elder Struve discovered with the Derpat refractor a fifth star in the trapezium; and on February 13, 1830, Sir John Herschel discovered a sixth, while Bond detected a seventh soon after the great Merz refractor of 15 inches diameter was set up at Harvard. This star was discovered in the direction of the sixth, and its estimated magnitude was set down as 13.3 on Argelander's scale. Other observers with instruments equally as large as that at Harvard have faired to detect it. In Professor Newcomb's "Popular Astronomy" a drawing of the nebula as seen in the great Washington refractor is given, in which nine stars are shown connected with the trapezium, but as Professor Newcomb still speaks in the text of the stars as fearning a general as accounts. Professor Newcomo still speaks in the text of the stars as forming a sextangle group, the extra stars are probably due to errors by the engraver or printer. The last number of Na-ture, however, calls attention to the fact that the seventh star discovered by Bond has been caught by the great reflector lately mounted at Lating for Mr. Common, the largest silver on glass reflector in the world, and the same instrument which first detected the satelines of Mars at the opposition this year.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Queen Victoria has presented an organ to the English church on Pitcairn's Island. Four of the seven Bishops of the Methodist Church South have been in the ministry from fifty to sixty years, and possibly this is true of five of the seven.

The Vatican Gallery does not possess a single masterpiece by Francia, the Bolognese artist, who had Raphael for his master, and English Catholics have started a fund to purchase one of the artist's pictures for presenta-

tion to the Gallery.

Henry Presswell, the pastor of the Congre gational Church at Canterbury, England, who has just died at the age of 75, was regarded as "the father of nonconformity in Kent."

He was held in special regard by soldiers as

The monastery on Mount Athes in Macedonia recently had a large number of appli-cants who expressed a desire to enter it in order to escape from the cares and dangers of the world, and it has been discovered that they were Russian officers in disguise.

Mr. Moody believes in a personal devil. Be ing asked by a St. Louis reporter if this was true, he replied that he "most certainly" did believe so. "The Bible," he added, "is just teeming with facts in corroboration of it. He is the Prince of Darkness and has this world for his bingdom." for his kingdom."

Among the many inconsistencies in the career of the late Right Hon. John Arthur Roebuck, it is recalled that while in his earlier days he attacked the Irish Established Church as "the greatest enormity in Europe," in 1869, when Mr. Gladstone made war upon the church he defended it with all his early ardor. The grandfather of Miss Walker, who be-

queathed the money for building the new St. Mary's Cathedral at Edinburgh, was a Scotch Episcopal clergyman a century and a haif ago-a time when that church was hard pressed to exist. He had a small flock of worshippers at Oldmeldrum and died in his eighty-fifth year, the oldest clergyman in his church then living.

Christianity has made progress in the Fiji Islands to an extent which is surprising. There are at present 841 chapels and 291 other places where preaching is held, with 58 missionaries busily engaged in preparing the

missionaries busily engaged in preparing the way for others. The membership numbers 23,274 persons, and there are besides 5,431 persons whose admission to membership will probably follow soon.

Mr. Spurgeon, who is now at Mentone, writes home in anything but an encouraging way of the condition of his health. "I am very sorry." he says, "that I am altogether overwhelmed by a similar attack to that which has laid me prostrate during former years. I has laid me prostrate during former years. I earnestly ask your prayers, for I am brought very low. I trust that the warm and genial weather will enable me to raily much sooner than if I had been at home. I cannot write more, for I am very ill."

The Second Baptist Church of St. Louis (Dr. Boyd's) held its annual meeting last week and finds itself with the repairs made necessary by the fire all completed, and not a dollar of debt remaining on its hands. Moredollar of debt remaining on its hands. More-over, it has a sure income of several thousand dollars a year above its expenses. Among the items in the Treasurer's report is an eatry of \$400 as the rent of the Jewish Temple, which the congregation occupied after the fire, greatly to the surprise of other Baptists, more strict in their notions of denominational af-

fairs.

Near Frankfort, Ohio, a Methodist church was recently dedicated without a dollar of debt remaining on it. During the past two years three new churches have been built in the same circuit and paid for. It is also recorded that a colored Baptist Church in West Newton, Mass., has just been relieved of a long-standing debt of a few hundred dollars, largely through the aid of Wilton R. Boone, a student of Newton Theological Seminary, who, during his Summer vacation, gave his attention to the raising of the necessary amount.

this a suit has been brought for damages. Her lawyer, it is said, has offered to settle the dispute for a thousand dollars.

Statistics have been prepared to show the receipts of the Foreign Missionary Union (Baptist) during the sixty-six years since it was organized. Beginning with 1815, it appears that in the succeeding thirty-four years the largest sum received in any one year was \$100,150 62—an extraordinarily large sum, and due in a great part to a special effort made in that year (1846) to remove an accumulated debt. The smallest sum in the same period was \$3,615 27, which was received in 1822. During four years the amount was over \$80,000, during five over \$70,000, and during six over \$60,000. Since 1850 the annual receipts have fallen below \$100,000 only three times. In 1870 they resched \$200,000, and have never since been lower than that sum. The highest point reached was in 1878, when the total amounted to \$278,723 14.

A week ago U. L. Haven, a son of Bishop Haven, wrote that his father was so very low that he had not seen his mail for two weeks, and that there was little chance for him to do so in many weeks to come. His physicians then thought there was some hope of his recovery, though it would be slow at best. They said the African fever lingered about the nerve-centres, and this together with overwork had completely prostrated him. He suffered most from weakness of the branches of the sympathetic nerves which connect with the heart, and at limes are very feeble, giving him all the sensations of a dying person. The physicians were more in fear that the disease would go to the brain than that the action of the heart would cease.

Plagiarism in the pulpit has been discussed in many a Baptist ministers' meeting during the past few weeks. Boston Baptists, though late to enter into the discussion, have made an interesting talk of it at last. Early in the discussion one of the speakers warmly defended Dr. Lorimer, holding that in his case "the spirit of forgiveness might be shown toward him, but the ac he could sustain it.

The report that the early records of the Old South Church in Boston have been destroyed is denied. They are, it is said, in a state of careful preservation, and are complete from the beginning of the year 1669. They make several volumes of MSS. A copy of them has been made in part, and persons who wish to verify certain events are referred to the copy instead of the original. The original papers are kept in a fire-proof safe, and only in the presence of a duly authorized person are they allowed to be taken out. It is reported that the Rev. Henry Morgan applied a few days ago for a warrant restraining the managers of the Old South Fair from proceeding further with the fair, on the ground that they are violating the law against lotteries. Mr. Morgan made the application to a justice, who very properly referred him to the District Attorney as the person to whom such complaint should The report that the early records of the Old as the person to whom such complaint should be made. When Mr. Morgan reached the Disbe made. When Mr. Morgan reached the District Attorney's office he found him out. Mr. Morgan appears to be in dead carnest about church fairs. The Old South case he intends to bring before the grand jury early in January, and is said to have deposited \$500 as a fund to be used in suppressing what he looks upon as gambling in the churches.

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Dr. D. M. Reeves, of the First Baptist Church in Albany, has resigned his pastorate. This puts an end to the open communion controversy which has been more or less active in that church for several years past. The letter of resignation, after an ineffectual effort for its withdrawal, has been finally accepted, but a committee is charged with seeing Dr. Reeves to prevail upon him if possible to remain until after the first Sunday in January. It was the aim of Dr. Reeves to establish open communion in his church, or, as he says in the letter, "to bring our denomination back to the old sais of mutual toleration, set forth in the articles of faith of 1859, on which all the original associations of this country were founded." That movement, he adds, "has failed." Although it represented the oldest ortholoxy of the denomination, its advocates "have everywhere been pursued as hereits, and either driven to withdraw, recant or fall-back into silence." It is through no donbt of the love of the church for him that he has been led to take this step. For his sake they have "neutred a denunciation of the denomination press." They have "parted in sorrow from some of their oldest and best members," and they have "wavered not before the threats of expulsion from the denomination."

A singular case of disturbance in church is reported from St. John's of Hampstead, near the case of the complaint acceptance of the society for the Dordella of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty Children. The Guider on The Catholic Prevention of Children. The Guider on The Catholic Prevention of Cruelty Children.

Draw Sin: Referring to convey to the Society for the adjustment of the society for th

A singular case of disturbance in church is reported from St. John's of Hampstead, near London. One Elizabeth Tocock has annoyed the vicar so much with loud and inopportune the vicar so much with loud and inopportune singing and has persisted in it so long against the repeated complaints which have been made to her, that the vicar at last carried the case into a police court. He testified that she disturbed the services "by making the most shocking noise, which he supposed she would call singing, at the topmost pitch of her voice." She did not sing with the rest of the voice." She did not sing with the rest of the congregation or the choir, but either a little before them or a little after. He had once thought of putting a stop to singing in the church altogether, and again had thought he would shut up the church, so greatly was he worried. For two years the singing had beworried. For two years the singing had become worse and worse. In reply Miss Tocock said she had not the slightest intention to annoy any one. On the contrary "her whole heart and soul were in the services of the church which she had attended for twenty-seven years," and she had always felt she was doing her duty in singing. She admitted that her voice was very high, but said "her whole prayers were for the clergy." The court decided that Miss Tocock was liable to a fine of \$25 or two months in jail; and that it was not necessary that the annoyance should be malicious. The summons was, however, adjourned for a mouth to see if the annoyance ceased.

ceased.

In the Chapter House of St. Paul's, London, on a recent Sunday, severe criticism was passed by the speaker of the occasion upon the present supply of preachers in the English Church. The Saturday Review says the tone of the criticism may be inferred from an incident which it relates of an Oxford tutor who, as an excuse for taking long walks on Sunday instead of attending service at St. Mary's, replied that he preferred sermons from stones to sermons from sticks. The speaker at St. Paul's insisted that the question of raising the standard of preaching was one of high practical importance. The secret of good preaching must be learnt, he said, "on the knees." There are temptations to be shallow and supercilious in that preachers are never under the fire of contradiction, and the necessity for a purifying process such as criticism always gives is apparent. On this point it is related that a great barrister once the necessity for a purifying process such as criticism always gives is apparent. On this point it is related that a great barrister once expressed his surprise that elergymen did not make better use of their opportunities, and exclaimed: "A whole week to get up the case and no reply!" A charge was brought by the speaker against the form of the English pulpits, and an American preacher's description of them as "an invention of the devil" was quoted. "To be cabined, cribbed, confined in a wooden or stone box a few feet above the ground, with a brass bookstand in front and a pair of candlesticks on each side" was declared not to be "the most favorable position for giving full expression to the impulses of the soul."

CURRENT RELIGIOUS OPINION.

KNITTING AND CROCHET, From The Weekly Tribs ENTITED FICHU OR SHAWL.

neck is knitted on 2 needles No. 8, with split zephyr or Shetland wool of any color you prefer. gin by casting on 3 stitches, at the end of every row, making a stitch until you have on the needle row, making a stitch until you have on the needle 150 statches. Then begin to decrease again to a point by knitting 2 together at the end of each row, until there are only 3 stitches left on the needle. These are east off together. The pattern of the shawl is made by every 4 rows being worked thus: First row, knit plain; second row, purl; third row, knit 2 together throughout the row; fourth row, knit 1, make a stitch by knitting one on the thread between the last stitch taken off and the next one on the left needle, knit 1. Begin again at first row and go on repeating these four rows until the shawl is inished. Add a fringe. STAR OR FAN STITCH.

This deinty and comfortable little shawl for the

A. S. would like to know how star stitch in crochet is done.-The stitch known as Star Stitch or Fan Stitch is worked as follows: Make a chain the required length. First row: Raise 4 stitches in the usual tricotée (or Af-

follows: Make a chain the required length. First row: Raise 4 stitches in the usual tricotée (or Atghan) stitch. This gives 5 'oops on the hoek; pull the wool through all 5, and make 1 chain. "Put the hook through the small hole formed by this chain stitch, and raise one stitch tricotée fashion; raise a second loop by inserting the hook in the back part of the last of the 5 stitches through which the wool was drawn. (This is a little difficult if the 5 stitches were drawn up too tightly, and the stitch may have to be pulled open with the finger.) Raise the next two loops on the foundation. There are now 5 loops on the hook. Draw the wool through all 5, and work 1 chain to complete it and make all secure. This ends the second star. Repeat from "to the end of the row, and break off the wool, leaving a shore loose end. Second row: Join the wool with two rather small chain stitches. Raise the first chain stitch, then instrt the hook through the next, which is the small hole in the centre of the first star, and raise another, and finally raise one on the back part of the next horizontal stitch. There are now four loops on the hook. Draw the wool through all four and finish with the chain stitch. This ends the first star. Insert the hook through the hole formed by the last chain-stitch and raise a tricotée stitch; raise the back part of the next stitch, which is the last stitch of the star just made; raise the next, which ought to be the centre of the star in the preceding row; raise the following horizontal stitch—always from the back part. There are now 5 loops on the hook. Draw the wool through all 5 at once, and make 1 chain. This completes another star. Repeat from " to end of row. In finishing the last star there will be only 4 loops to draw through. It is customary, however, to counteract the tendency of the work to form a sloping edge here by raising the back part of the last stitch on the last star in the preceding row of the last star there will be only 4 loops to draw through. This makes a fuller finish. E

This makes a fuller limin. Every row is done like the second.

This is an exceedingly pretty stitch and can be used for a variety of purposes. A girl's hood will be given in this pattern in a future number. If used for stripes in a couvrette, it may be worked either the short or long way. If wanted a little fuller, 6 stitches may be raised instead of 5. In this case the last stitch is always the centre of a star in the preceding row.

KNITTED JACKET FOR INFANT.



shetland or white single zephyr; it depends upon whether you wish the garment to be light or heavy; use two No. 9 needles. The lace round the jacket is knit first; cast on 113 stitches. First row, puri knitting; second row, purl knitting; third row, knit 2 "slip 1, knit 2 together; draw the slipped stitch over the last knitted one; knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2, repeat from end the row with 1 knit plain. Fourth row, purl knitting; fifth row, hike third row; sixth row, purl knitting; seventh row, purl knitting; eleventh row, purl knitting; seventh row, purl knitting; eleventh row, same as third row; twelfth row, purl knitting; eleventh row, same as third row; interest row; sixteenth row, purl knitting; touteenth row, same as third row; eighteenth row, knit plain; twenty-second row; purl knitting; twentieth row, knit plain; twenty-first row, knit plain; twenty-second row; purl knitting (after this row you commence the ground work and finish the border); twenty-third row, slip 1, knit 1, make 1, slip 1, knit 1, draw the slipped stitch over the knitted one; (the easiest way of doing this is to draw the second stitch through the first of the two on the left-hand needle and knit it, then take the two off the needle together) knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, repeat from ": repeat this pattern until at the end of the row 3 stitches are left on the needle; then make 1, slip 1, knit 1, traw the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 1; twenty-fourth row, purl knitting; twenty-fifth row, slip 1, knit 1, "make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3, repeat from ": at the end of the row (last 3 stitches) make 1, slip 1, knit 1, draw the slipped stitch over the two knitted together, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, than 1, knit 2 together; repeat from "; at the end of the row make 1, knit 2 together; repeat from "; at the end of the row make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together; repeat from "; at the end of the row purl knitting; twenty-soventh row, slip 1, knit 1, draw the slipped stitch over the knitted together, repeat from "; at the end of the row purl wn, the knit and the slipped stitch over the knitted together, repeat from "; at the end of the twenty-second row, bu